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STUDENT REFLECTION IN MARITIME ENGLISH COURSE

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Teaching and learning Maritime English is inseparably connected with active communication between the training process participants, be that student-student or students-teacher interchange, the more so if it is based on the principles of communicative approach. Model Course "Maritime English", approved by International Maritime Organization, stipulates the necessity of active learning by stimulating frequent learner participation in order "to assess how much students already know, stimulate interest in a topic, and increase opportunities to interact in English" [1, p.217], which is mostly done by teachers. In current theories and researches concerning active learning technologies, two important components are specified: activities involving higher cognitive thinking and student reflection on their learning, with the latter to be done by students themselves.

Maritime English faculty who are experienced in communicative teaching use a variety of pair and small group activities developing different levels of thinking. This is done without any special focus, though, on whether those activities are efficient in reaching up to the highest levels of thinking which are analyzing, evaluating, and creating. A similar situation is with student reflection: this is used empirically, mostly in the form of "what I must know, what I know" done individually in the end of a certain course section.

Student reflection can be defined as scrupulous, meticulous thinking about a particular issue of their own learning to become aware of how they have improved their skills, what needs to be improved, or how it is related to future learning experiences with the aim of improving the things already done, knowing the current state of things, or deciding if something is worth learning. This is a special skill to be developed along with mastering the course content. It is significant to remember that students should reflect at higher thinking levels on a special, critical issue "rather than recounting all (irrelevant) actions, ideas or contextual variables" [3, p. 8].

The process during which students think back and describe their learning should be organized and streamed at the lesson stages where semi-controlled, freer and productive activities are done as it is there that higher order skills are formed and developed and where students demonstrate their proficiency concerning the lesson topic. The initial steps in teaching students self-reflection can be well combined with the lesson objectives depending on what level of thinking is developed through using appropriate activities and can be used during online and offline studies. Students are taught to consider if they see any patterns in what they did (level of analysis), how / how well they did the tasks (level of evaluation), what they should do next (level of creation) [2, p.1] and share their feelings and opinions on their learning progress.

In the Maritime English course, two levels of reflection can be applied effectively: review students' experience in learning the content and gaining communicative skills as well as envision their possible application in students' future work on board ships.

Reflection may be done in various forms: whole class discussion (ongoing blog, line-up), sharing thoughts in small groups(reflection snowballs,reflect-and-sketch),and individual thoughts (exit slip, reflection cube). For the process to run smoothly and be appreciated by students, teachers should analyse their self-

assessment, lesson-assessment or course-assessment conclusions to use them in preparing for the lessons.

Participation in planning students' own learning and discovery of what they can do well are among the main benefits of organizing regular student reflection.

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ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ОСВІТИ ЛЮДЕЙ ПОХИЛОГО ВІКУ В УКРАЇНІ (ПРИКЛАД КАНАДИ)

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В умовах світової діджиталізації, дистанційного та он-лайн навчання сучаснасистема освіти отримала достатньо складні завдання. Кабінету Міністрів вдалося сформувати стратегію цифрової трансформації на наступні три роки.Віце-прем'єр-міністр – цифрової трансформації Михайло Федоров повідомив про запуск 94 проектів цифрової трансформації у сферах освіти, охорони здоров'я, юстиції, економіки та торгівлі, енергетики, інфраструктури Успішне їх вирішення значно тощо[1]. залежить від усвідомлення державними органами та громадськістю ролі вищої освіти та педагогіки вищої школи дляфункціонування«Університетів третього віку» в Україні. Інтеграція держави до світового освітнього простору актуалізує вивчення досвіду вдосконалення і розвитку освіти людей похилого вікуу розвинених країнах (у Канаді зокрема).

Теорія вищої освіти покликана розв'язувати нагальні проблеми здобуття людьми похилого віку вмінь та навичок, що відповідають сучасним потребам суспільства. Вдалим відгуком на такий запит виявивсяцифровий план дій з питань освіти та вищої освіти 2018-2023